

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west
winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 49.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

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IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN LOSS IN FIGHT ABOVE ENEMY'S 300 TO 500; GERMAN VERSION SAYS U. S. CASUALTIES ARE MUCH GREATER; BRITISH PREPARE TO COMBAT GREAT TURNING MOVEMENT

400,000 TONS OF NORSE SAILING SHIPS FOR U. S.

Chartered by Government
to Release Many Steamers
for Oversea Service.

TO RETAIN THEIR CREWS

Yards Are Turning Out New
Vessels Rapidly—Belgian
Relief Cargoes Arranged.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Norwegian sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000 have been chartered by the Shipping Board for service in America and Pacific waters. These vessels will be utilized to release steamships for transatlantic service.

The vessels were obtained on straight charter agreement, and they will be operated by the Shipping Board. A majority of the vessels are in Atlantic waters. They will continue to fly the Norwegian flag and carry their Norwegian crews. It is believed they will release upward of 100,000 tons of steel steamships for use in transatlantic service.

It was made plain by officials to-day that there is small possibility of moving the abundance of wheat in Australia to the United States at this time because of the shipping situation. Though tonnage availability is increasing rapidly, American military demands are also increasing, and there is small margin for additional uses.

The ship control committee has arranged to place from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of shipping at the disposal of the Belgian Relief Commission to rush grain to Belgium and northern France. These countries are threatened with starvation, it is said, and there will be much suffering if relief is not obtained. Belgian shipments will have preference over those of the United States for foodstuffs.

The Japanese ships to be turned over to the Shipping Board are to load with coal at Nagasaki for Chile, delivering the coal cargoes in exchange for nitrates to be brought to this country. This effort has been made to relieve their use for moving Australian wheat.

Director-General Schwab of the Fleet Corporation conferred with Chairman Hurley and Vice-President Pies to-day to discuss the effort to speed up the work. Mr. Schwab spent the afternoon going over the Charles W. Morse shipyard at Alexandria, Va. The plant was started near the shipyard on a fine site and without a housing problem.

Increase in munition and ship work, however, has made housing acute and the Government has appealed for relief for its concern. Two shipways have been completed and two more are under way, but the plant is feeling the pinch of housing conditions and labor demand.

Ship production in American yards is increasing rapidly. During the week ending to-day there were two deliveries and six launchings, totaling 59,000 tons of the concrete ship. A standard 8,000 tons freight carrier, the other a lake type freighter of 3,100 tons. The Wilmington Shipbuilding Company, Portland, Ore., delivered the 8,000 ton Westerner and the American Shipbuilding Company, Chicago, the 3,100 ton Lake Crescent.

Two Wooden Vessels Launched.
Two wooden ships totaling 7,500 tons went off the ways in the week ended to-day—the composite ship Calista, 4,000 tons, and the Dumary, of 3,500 tons, according to the Shipping Board. All told, seven wooden ships totaling 25,000 tons have been launched to date this month. Exhaustive tests of the concrete ship "B" under actual seagoing conditions are being made by Chief Engineer R. J. Wig of the department of concrete ship construction. A committee of experts will leave for California this week to accompany the ship on her trial trip. The committee consists of F. R. McMillan and H. S. Lester, engineers, and L. B. Bush, naval architect.

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BRITAIN ASKS U. S. TO FINANCE ALL OF ALLIES

Bonar Law Introduces
Budget for \$14,860,985,000
Largest in History.

TAXES TO BE BOOSTED

Increases Equal 66 Per Cent.
of Ante-Bellum Revenue
From Taxation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 22.—An important change in the financial arrangements of the Allies was indicated by Chancellor Bonar Law in the House of Commons to-day in introducing Great Britain's greatest budget. He intimated that in future the United States might undertake to supply all the loans to the Allies. The Chancellor said that it was an anomalous arrangement for Great Britain to borrow from the United States and then to lend practically the same amount to other Allies.

The practice of borrowing on one hand and lending on the other, he continued, has resulted in accounts being inflated and credit weakened. To obviate this he has suggested to Washington that, while not increasing the total obligations, the United States would decrease considerably Great Britain's financial burden.

Oscar T. Crosby, head of the American financial mission in Europe, expects to sail in a few days for the purpose of consulting with Washington on the proposal. It is understood that the proposal will affect only future advances and that, if it is consummated, Great Britain will not ask further financial assistance from the United States.

Chancellor Says His Anticipations Have Been Fulfilled.
LONDON, April 22.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing the budget in the House of Commons to-day said it was \$14,860,985,000, the largest in the history of the world, and he desired to present the situation as briefly as possible.

His anticipations as to the assistance given to the Allies by the United States had been fulfilled. Despite this assistance the British loans to the Allies in the last year were \$2,528,000,000. The United States had advanced to all the Allies \$4,750,000,000.

"It is only necessary for us," said the Chancellor, "to lean on the United States to the amount the other Allies lean on us. In other words, we are self-supporting."

He had been in communication with Secretary McAdoo on the subject of these complicated loan transactions, and with Mr. Crosby, head of the financial mission to Europe, who was on the point of returning to Washington to consult his Government.

See Burden Lessened.
"I have made certain suggestions regarding advances to the Allies," continued the Chancellor, "which if adopted will lessen our burden considerably without in any way increasing the total obligation to the United States."

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, applauded Mr. Bonar Law, and in the course of some mild criticisms urged that the United States should take over from Great Britain the burden of financing the Allies while very greatly lessening the burden of financing them.

Mr. Bonar Law interposed to say that that was the kind of arrangement he proposed to adopt.

The additional taxation proposed, said the Chancellor, would in the full year be equivalent to 66 per cent. of the ante-bellum revenue from taxation. The financial strength of the country after three years of war was greater than any one could imagine and was amazing testimony to the stability of the nation.

Appreciates Canada's Help.
The Chancellor expressed the Government's appreciation of the hearty cooperation on the part of the Canadian Government in assisting to finance the war.

The alteration of the arrangement with the United States in the method of making advances would result in loans to the Allies being reduced to \$1,500,000,000 and to the Dominions \$250,000,000.

He pointed out how small the advances to the Dominions had been during the war, and how great was the desire, not only in Canada but in the other dominions to carry on the war out of their own expenditures.

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Assuming that the German estimates of the cost of the war were correct, Mr. Bonar Law said that Germany's daily expenditure was \$11,350,000, practically the same as the British, but the German total did not include various charges borne by the Central Government, which he estimated at the present time to \$21,000,000,000.

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Schwab Congratulated by Winston Churchill

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, received to-day the following cablegram from Winston Churchill, British Minister of Munitions:

"I am delighted to learn of your appointment which will enable you to turn your wonderful energy and unique experience to an important and vital task. Remembering our work together at the Admiralty at the beginning of the war, and the way in which you surmounted every difficulty and successfully completed every undertaking, I feel complete confidence now. All good wishes."

MEXICAN ARMY ON U. S. BORDER

Federal Troops Are Moved
North and Dig Trenches
Facing Americans.

PATROLS REINFORCED

German Propaganda Blamed
for Reports of Invasion
by Our Forces.

El Paso, Tex., April 22.—A Mexican Federal military force of sufficient size to be considered by United States military officers as presenting a menace to the American border has been concentrated in the Ojinaga-Juarez sector of the international line. All patrols and outpost bases have been reinforced along the American side of the border in the Big Bend district.

Entrenchments have been discovered on the Mexican side of the border, opposite Fabens, Texas. Reports received here to-day from other parts of the border indicate the Big Bend district is being fortified. German propaganda is being used to-day to spread the impression of invasion by United States troops.

These baseless reports of a possible American invasion are now believed to have been started by Germans operating on the Mexican side of the border between Juarez and Ojinaga. Evidence that German propaganda is being used to-day to spread the impression of invasion by United States troops.

Country Is United.
Never before has the country been so united on any subject. The greatest joy is expressed at the results of the Mansion House conference. Whatever advice the conference is prepared to offer, Mexicans to invasion by American troops. These circulars contain a picture of Uncle Sam kicking a poor Mexican peon. The circulars are being distributed in the Big Bend district.

Mexican Federal troops have been concentrated at various points along the border. Three large columns have been known to have marched into the Ojinaga district recently. One of these included 400 Yaqui Indians. All of these troops are now on the Mexican side of the border.

The announced purpose of this unusual troop movement into the Ojinaga district was to prevent Villa's column reaching the border at Ojinaga. Villa is known to be far south of the border.

NEW AIRPLANE HEAD PICKED.
Baker, Acting for Wilson, to Announce Change at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A readjustment of the aircraft programme has been decided on definitely by President Wilson and Secretary Baker has been directed to-day that a man not heretofore mentioned would take full charge of production.

Secretary Baker was working to-day on reorganization plans and an announcement probably will be made within two or three days.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS END.
Garfield Lifts All Restrictions to Aid Loan Advertising.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The last vestige of lightless nights as a fuel saving measure imposed to-day by action of the Fuel Administrator Garfield. On the suggestion of the Liberty Loan Committee he announced that all restrictions on lights, night signs and street lamps are removed until next September.

The ban on night lights, except in a small number of cases, early in March.

READY TO QUELL DRAFT RIOTS.
4,000 Troops Held to Deal With Threatened Quebec Outbreak.

Quebec, April 22.—The 4,000 troops stationed here were held in readiness to-night as a result of rumors that a revolutionary meeting would be held in the Boulevard Langelier, where the draft rioters were held in Monday night.

Handbills and posters were circulated to-day calling upon citizens to revolt and inviting them to the meeting. Late to-night there had been no necessity to call upon the troops. Although the feeling still is rather keen over the new military service regulations there seemed to be little enthusiasm over the call for a revolution.

IRISH READY FOR STRIKE ON DRAFT TO-DAY

Railways, Light, Gas and Food
Supply Near Dublin to
Be Stopped.

LABOR TO TAKE PLEDGE

Priests Lead Congregations in
Swearing to Oppose
Conscription.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 22.—Despatches from Dublin to-night say that Ireland is ready for the general strike to-morrow which is to be a monster protest against the application of conscription. Much depends upon what action organized labor may take. So far as known, there is every probability that the railways, tramways and the electric light, gas and food supplies of the capital will be closed down.

This has been decided upon not only as a protest against conscription, but to enable the workmen to sign the anti-conscription pledge.

John Dillon, in replying to the National Union of Railway Men, who forwarded to him resolutions protesting against conscription, said that to attempt to enforce conscription in Ireland was little short of lunacy.

Copies of south of Ireland newspapers reaching London to-night contained practically nothing but articles and despatches dealing with opposition to conscription. Remarkable scenes were witnessed yesterday when pledges against conscription were taken solemnly by the leading Catholic congregations. At most of the masses the priests spoke to the people, telling them how far they were justified in offering resistance and announcing the hour and place for taking the pledge.

The procedure was as follows: At an appointed hour the members of the various churches gathered in the afternoon. As each man or woman entered, the name of the parishioner, clearly written on a slip of paper, was handed to the steward. The strictest silence was observed. Then the priest ascended the pulpit and read the pledge to his congregation, which, standing, repeated the pledge after him.

The pledge was the same as that drawn up by the bishops at Maynooth, denying the right of the British Government to enforce compulsory service and pledging resistance to conscription by the most effective means available.

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ENEMY FORCES MASS FOR TWO WEDGE DRIVES

British See in Preparations
a Strong Effort to
Envelop Arras.

BOCHES STAKING ALL

New Attacks Apparently to
Be Pivoted on Lys and
North of Albert.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 22.—Fighting in France and Flanders during the last twenty-four hours has been little more than a series of skirmishes and bombardments. Although every indication goes to show that the Germans are preparing to attempt great turning movements, the allied salient which terminates on the old Arras-Lens belt undoubtedly will be the enemy objective, the object being to drive deep wedges on either side of this.

One of the drives probably will be pivoted on the village of Robecq and the other upon Meunil, north of Albert. Since their severe losses at Festubert, Giverny and other points where they made frontal attacks, the Germans apparently have given over for the present the hope of advancing by such means.

Successful movements pivoted upon the villages mentioned might compel the British to withdraw from Arras without being able to defend their positions there. At both places there has been heavy artillery bombardment.

Enemy "Hanging Troops."
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says the Germans continue to mass troops on the Somme, in the neighborhood of Arras and around Dernancourt. He adds that, according to German prisoners, leaves of absence will be resumed in the German army early in May.

"Such action," the despatch says, "suggests that the enemy anticipates a decision or the abandonment of the offensive by them."

The method of the repulsed hostile raiders to-day south of the Somme, near Hamel and south of La Bassée Canal, opposite Cambrai. Northwest of Festubert the British advanced their line slightly at Robecq, taking prisoners. The British improved their positions slightly at several other points last night. There have been no reports of any other movements.

Around Montdidier and Noyon the French are being subjected to another line of heavy shelling. The French also have been subjected to several large parties of hostile raiders.

Bombardment Is Heavy.
There was active artillery fighting throughout Sunday east of Arras and north of the Scarpe. The bombardment in the neighborhood of the surrounding territory also was continued. The British improved their lines somewhat in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux.

The official statements on the fighting follow:
BRITISH (NIGHT).—Hostile raids attempted early in the morning south of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Hamel, and south of La Bassée Canal, opposite Cambrai, were repulsed.

Northwest of Festubert, under cover of a bombardment, the enemy succeeded in capturing an advanced post, which had changed hands several times during the recent fighting.

As a result of another successful minor operation which we carried out in the Robecq sector, we advanced our line slightly and captured sixty-eight prisoners. Bodies of hostile infantry assembled in the neighborhood were engaged by our artillery.

BRITISH (DAY).—Early in the night a strong local attack, accompanied by heavy shelling, was made by the enemy against our positions in the neighborhood of Meunil, north of Albert. After sharp fighting, in the course of which the enemy succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts, the attack was repulsed.

We improved our positions slightly during the night in the Villers-Bretonneux, Albert and Robecq sectors.

A number of successful raids were carried out by us at different points south and north of Lens, resulting in the capture of prisoners and machine guns.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides on different parts of the front. The enemy's shelling has been directed chiefly against our positions astride the Somme and Andre rivers. In the Lens sector, in the neighborhood of Festubert and in the Noyon Forest.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—There is nothing to report to-day except quite pronounced artillery activity in the region of Montdidier and Noyon.

The artillery battle revived only in a few sectors. On the rest of the front the fighting activity remained within moderate bounds. Southwest of Arras (Alouette) we took some prisoners during a reconnoitering advance.

GERMANS CLAIM COMPLETE VICTORY OVER U. S. TROOPS

Official Account Tells of Heroic Defence by Americans
in Village and in Renneres Wood—Total
Captives Put at 184.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—A telegram to the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, on Sunday said that the attack against the American positions on both sides of Seicheprey, thanks to careful preparation and the cooperation of all arms, was a complete success. The telegram says:

"After an effective artillery preparation, which caused severe enemy losses, the Germans stormed American positions over a front of two and a half kilometers and penetrated to a depth of two kilometers. Seicheprey was taken by storm and was found full of American dead. Bitter hand to hand fighting ensued around ditches, vantage points and cellars, whose occupants were killed almost to the last man.

"Severe hand to hand fighting also occurred about dugouts in Renneres wood. Here the American casualties were especially heavy. Dense columns of enemy reinforcements were discovered north of Beaumont and also beyond Berncourt and were badly mauled by our destructive fire. Further back the German airmen located enemy reserves filling up the trenches in Jury wood and attacked them with machine guns, while our batteries worked fearful havoc in the closely filled trenches.

"After dark, when the enemy's defence works and dugouts had been destroyed and blown up, we evacuated the position according to our plans and unobserved by the enemy. Our losses were slight, while those of the untrained Americans were most severe. We captured five officers, one doctor and 178 men as well as twenty-five machine guns."

HEROIC DEEDS IN HOSPITAL CORPS

British Field Stations Evacuated Under Fire Without
Loss of a Patient.

SHELLED AND BOMBED
Men Who Could Walk Fled on
Foot, While Trucks Saved
Medical Stores.

By FERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
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BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 22.—The army field hospitals, as well as the front line fighting lines, have not been without their deeds of heroism. At Achiet le Grande there were two hospitals where, several nights ago, shells began falling. The orderlies were killed and the operating theatre was destroyed. The hospitals fell back to Nulchillers, only to be bombed there that night by airmen.

Patients Fired On by Riflemen.
On the second day all the clearing stations were back of the second line positions, near Roy, Harcourt, the edge of the hill at Dernancourt, and near Aveluy. None of these places, however, offered more than a temporary resting place. Again the hospitals had to retire to a series of positions further back. Most of them still are at these points. In these retreats every patient was got away in safety.

The closest call patients had was at Roy, from which the hospital had to remove in a hurry, leaving several patients behind. An officer and twelve orderlies stayed to look after them. Happily some motor ambulances were met and urged to go back and make a final effort to get the patients away. They did so. At the last ambulance left with the final batch of patients it was fired on by advancing German riflemen.

The method of evacuation, so far as time permitted, was extremely orderly. As little material as possible was left for the enemy. All the stations had nursing sisters and staffs. One sister was killed and another was wounded. The regular procedure, however, was for the nurses to be removed in the first lorry or ambulance. Then every patient who could walk was taken to the road. Severely wounded were loaded in ambulances and the hospital staffs then turned to the work of destruction or salvage.

Medical Stores All Saved.
The huts in most cases were destroyed and the tents either were taken away or burned. All medical stores and appliances, X-ray apparatus, etc., were

Continued on Second Page.

Brave Fighters Abroad Spur Up Smoke Fund

THE SUN'S Great Smoke
Family thrilled under the
despatches from Toul and no
time was lost by any of them in
getting into the list of donors.

At McCree's yesterday, where THE SUN fund stands way up in the line of war relief, there was a banner day in Liberty Loan sales, and for every one bought the smokes are likely to be increased by a dollar.

This week is thick with events volunteered for the aid of the fund. Concert, cabaret, dance; read of them on page 6.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Pershing's Men Used Sawed Off Shotguns to Mow Down Storm Troops.

DEAD STREW GROUND

Americans Put Up Desperate Resistance in Village of Seicheprey.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Engagement the Most Serious
in Which Our Troops Have
Been Involved.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Baker is understood to have received reports from Gen. Pershing concerning the fight at Seicheprey and the vicinity between American and German troops. The reports are said to show that the engagement was by far the most serious in which American troops so far have participated, lasting continuously from dawn until late in the afternoon.

In conformity with the new War Department regulations that all news from the battle zone be given out by Gen. Pershing, Secretary Baker does not feel at liberty to make public the contents of Gen. Pershing's despatches. In place of an official statement from Secretary Baker, however, there are numerous reports circulated in army circles as to the part which the American show was played by the Americans.

German Losses Exceed Ours.
It is understood that Gen. Pershing does not minimize the American losses, which are understood to have been more than 300. At the same time the War Department after receiving the report of Gen. Pershing declined to deny the Berlin report that 193 American prisoners were captured. It also is said that in his message Gen. Pershing estimated the German losses largely in excess of those of the Americans. Unofficial opinions to-night placed the German losses at from 800 to 500.

Almost 500 were accounted for in the fighting near Seicheprey, and in addition it is understood that a considerable number of German prisoners have been captured by the French and Americans in the counter assault which drove the enemy back from the advanced position he had temporarily gained.

Secord.
Secretary Baker will appear before the House Military Committee to-morrow and at that time it is believed he may make public the report of Gen. Pershing, providing that additional details are received. It is understood that he is waiting a further report or additional facts before giving the public the text of his message of the American commander.

One particularly interesting bit of information concerning the resistance which Americans have on this and previous occasions offered to the German storm troops is that the Americans have supported the advancing Germans by doubling their use of sawed off machine guns. The use of the type used by stage coach drivers in the West.

Has 10,000 Such Arms.
It is said that Gen. Pershing some time ago surprised the War Department by putting in a request for 10,000 of these weapons. Officers here who have been following the practice of giving Pershing what he wants are at a loss to know just what he intended to do with them. It is now reported that men of the American sectors which the Germans attacked, the use of these sawed off machine guns as additional weapons of the type used by stage coach drivers in the West.

As to the fighting near Seicheprey, it is understood that the Germans began sending over quantities of poison gas shells which were fired from the attack. At the same time the French were heavily bombed by the American trenchers was maintained. This served as a warning to the Americans that an infantry assault was sure to follow and their predictions were borne out for the German shock troops came over in force early in the morning.

Compelled to Yield Seicheprey.
The attacking waves of Germans met with effective resistance at nearly all points, but the enemy managed to get a foothold in a few places and by throwing in overwhelming numbers at these points they forced the issue and made it necessary for the Americans to fall back. The development of the German attack necessitated the evacuation of the village of Seicheprey by the Americans and gave the Germans a distinct initial advantage.

Pershing's men, however, were at once gathered for a counter assault and French troops which had become involved in the German advance cooperated with the Americans. This counter attack was launched about noon and was carried through with such plan that the Germans were driven out of Seicheprey and also out of a neighboring wood where they had attempted to make a stand. By late in the afternoon the American position was restored and the Germans had left the ground strewn with dead.

The Americans thus far captured by the Germans and now confined in prison camps are in better condition and receiving better treatment, according to reports made to the American Red Cross here by inspectors of the Spanish Government, than is indicated by stories which have come to this country through news channels. The Red Cross officials have not been able to verify